1: Indiana U. F 4 1955 EC1 Hungary EC1

Map: Administrative divisions of Hungary (1947)

Counties

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1. Győr-Moson
2. Sopron
3. Vas
4. Zala
5. Somogy
6. Veszprém
7. Komárom-Esztergom
8. Fejér
9. Tolna
10. Baranya
11. Bács-Bodrog
12. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun
13. Nógrád-Hont
14. Heves
15. Borsod-Gömör
16. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
17. Csongrád
18. Csanád
19. Békés
20. Bihar
21. Hajdú
22. Szabolcs
23. Zemplén
24. Abaúj-Torna
25. Szatmár, Ugocsa és Bereg

1: Indiana U. E-4 1955 EC1 Hungary EC1

1: Indiana U. E-4 1955 EC' Hungary EC1

Map: Administrative Divisions of Hungary, 1937

631

Countries

1. Győr, Moson és Pozsony
2. Sopron
3. Vas
4. Zala
5. Somogy
6. Veszprém
7. Komárom és Esztergom
8. Fejér
9. Tolna
10. Baranya
11. Bács-Bodrog
12. Pest-Pilis-Solt-Kiskun
13. Nógrád és Hont
14. Heves
15. Borsod, Gömör és Kishont
16. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
17. Csongrád
18. Csanád, Arad és Torontál
19. Békés
20. Bihar
21. Hajdú
22. Szabolcs
23. Zemplén
24. Abaúj-Torna
25. Szatmár, Ugocsa és Bereg

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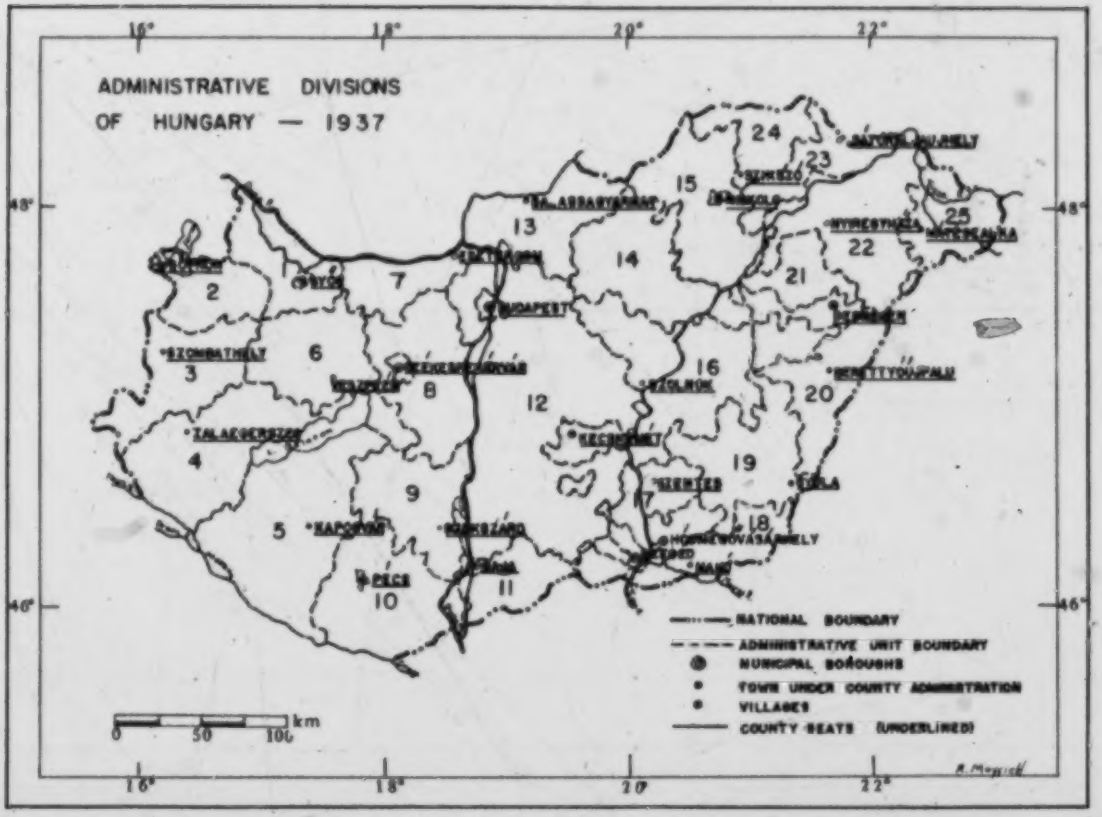

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/33 Szigetköz (by its other name Kis-Csallóköz) is an island on the right side of the Old Danube surrounded by the Danube's Moson branch (locally called Kis-Duna) and the Öreg-Duna /(Old Danube)/. The part which falls on the side of Moson is called: Föltáj (according to local pronunciation Fótáj), that on the Győr side: Altáj.

Csallóköz (1334: Chorloukuz OSz.; also known as Aranykert /(Golden Garden)/ with reference perhaps to its gold-collecting population or to the fables mentioning its magic wealth of golden fruits; also known as Nagy-Csallóköz /(Great-Csallóköz)/ as opposed to Szigetköz which is also called Kis-Csallóköz /(Small Csallóköz)/; its name in the Middle Ages was 'Kis Pozsony Megye /(Little Pozsony County)/', 'comitatus minoris Posonii'); in the earlier days also a governmental, military, and nobiliary unit (1269: Challokewz NySz., 1355: /6/ In comitatu Choullowkuz, 1355: In provincia Cholloukuz, 1429: In districtu Challowkuz. OSz.); its Feltáj /(upper region)/ belonged in the past to the district of the fortress of Pozsony, its Altáj /(lower region)/ in that of the fortress of Komárom; thus, its has two political subdivisions: the upper and lower districts of Csallóköz. It is an island-like area encircled by the Érsekujvári or Vág-Duna /(Vág-Danube)/ (Kis Duna/(Little Danube)/, which leaves the Old Danube at Pozsony, increases in size after uniting with the Vág River at Gúta, and rejoins the Old Danube at Komárom. In earlier times little streams and headlands divided it into numerous parts. Of these divisions Csilizköz is worth mentioning, it is encircled by the streamlet called Cziliz (today it is known as Csiliz Canal), which leaves the Old Danube at Baka and rejoins it at Kulcsod. Its name can be found in the name of the districts of Győr County (Tósziget-csilizköz), which is the governmental framework for three 'vizköz /(area surrounded by water)/' (Tóköz, Szigetköz, Csilizköz).

Turning back from the Danube in the direction of the central mountain range of the Dunántúl, we have to mention the areas which cannot be included in Kemenesalja. These are the Marcal region in the valley of the Marcal River and the western Bakonyalja /(lower Bakony)/, which consists of the portion of the Veszprém area sliced into two by the Bakony range that lies around Pápa.

Bakony (1193: Bokon MNy. XXIII, 566) is not only a geographical area--but, especially on a geographical basis, --also a historical formation. As early as the thirteenth century (even earlier, as a royal landhold) it became a separate ispánság /(smaller political unit)/, 'comitatus Bokoniensis', but not a county (1269: in comitatu Bokoniensi MNy. XXIII, 567). Here there is a chain group of

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631 Other parts of the Dunántúl which were not mentioned here in the line of ethnic groups and regions, are ordinarily recognized by the name of the county. The counties are nothing more than units organized substantially under national, possessory, military, economical, political, and geographical influences; /9/ the earliest vague boundary lines were preserved mainly by boundaries of the more conservative units of ecclesiastical government (bishoprics, abbacies), which usually follow the political subdivision of the area. Where the later often recurring reorganization did not change the original units to a great extent, we find in the name of the county, also the name of a broader native area (of Somogy, of Baranya, of Vas, etc.). This observation should be remembered when reading the following chapters.

113 Reference: BALASSA, A slavóniai magyarokról /(Concerning the Magyars of Slavonia)/. (Kny. a Budapesti Szemléből.) Bpest, 1894. -- GARAY, Szlavóniai régi magyar faluk /(Old Magyar Villages in Slavonia)/. (A Magy. Nemz. Múz. Népr. Osztályának Értesitője /(Bulletin of the Ethnographical Department of the Hungarian National Museum)/. 1911.) -- GÖNCZI, Göcsej s kapcsolatosan Hetés vidékének és népének összevontabb ismertetése /(A Condensed Discussion of the People of Göcsej and Hetés)/. Kaposvár, 1914. -- JANKÓ, A balatonmelléki lakosság néprajza /(Ethnography of the Inhabitants of the Shores of Lake Balaton)/. Bpest, 1902. -- GÉZA KISS, Ormányság /(Ormányság)/. Bpest, 1937. -- KOGUTOVICZ, Dunántúl és Kisalföld irásban és képben /(Dunántúl and Kisalföld in Text and Pictures)/. I., II. Bpest, 1930, 1936. -- Magyarország vármegyéi és városai /(The Counties and Cities of Hungary)/, Győr vm. /(Győr County)/. -- Vas vm. /(Vas County)/. -- Somogy vm. /(Somogy County)/. -- Tolna vm. /(Tolna County)/. MALONYAY, A magyar nép művészete /(Art of the Hungarian People)/. III. A balatonmelléki magyar pásztornép művészete /(Art of the Shepherds in the Balaton Area)/. IV. A dunántúli magyar nép művészete /(Art of the Magyar Inhabitants of the Dunántúl)/. (Veszprem, Zala, Somogy, Tolna). Bpest, 1911, 1912. -- MESZÖLY, Az Őrség száz évvel ezelőtt /(Őrség One Hundred Years Ago)/. Ethn. XXVIII. 1917), 99. -- TAGÁNYI, Gyepü és gyepüelve /(Borderland and its Surroundings)/. MNy. IX, 149. -- VÁRADY, Baranya vm. multja es jelene /(Past and Present of Baranya County)/. I., II. Pécs, 1896. -- WALLNER, A felsőőrvidéki magyarság települése /(Settlement of the Magyars of the Felsőőr Area)/. Földr. közl. 1926.

7 [see also cat. 116 sp. 10 -- Analyst]

9: Eppstein S-4 (no date) 1945 EC1 Hungary EC1

665 The great bulk of the Deputies, ever since 1920, have belonged to a great central party, most recently known as the *Party of Hungarian Life*. There have been a certain number of Deputies representing the extreme Right—the *Arrow Cross*, the *National Socialists*, and a party known as the *Party of Hungarian Regeneration*. On the other side, there have been the small *Catholic Party* and a handful of *Social Democrats*, *Smallholders* and *Liberals*. The Szálasi Government installed by the Nazis in October, represented the domination of the quite discredited Arrow Cross; it repressed all members of the Centre as well as of the Left.

631 LOCAL GOVERNMENT. For purposes of local government, Hungary is divided into Counties. Each of these has at its head an official nominated by the Government and called the *Főispán*—a title usually translated as Lord Lieutenant. Under him is the *Alispán*, or Deputy Lieutenant, a permanent official elected by the County. Each County has its own Council.

The 'County' is a characteristic Hungarian institution, with a long tradition of which it is very proud, and in the old days the Counties were very independent and often very powerful. To-day their influence is much smaller, since under modern conditions much of the administration is conducted centrally from Budapest, through the various Ministries; and many officials in various parts of the country are directly subordinated to their Ministry, not working through the County. The

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latter, however, still possess much wider powers than an English County Council.

Budapest and a few other large towns rank as Counties. Smaller towns have their own councils, but are subordinated to the County in which they are situated. Each County is also subdivided into rural districts, and these again into communes, which form the lowest grade of administration. Each commune, or village, has its own elected Council, but also a clerk or notary, who is an official of the County.

The police consists of two bodies: the gendarmerie for the rural districts, who are a military body, carrying firearms and wearing splendid feathered hats; and the ordinary police in the towns. The Nazi-controlled Government of 1944 began to 'militarize' the police also.

THE CHURCH. The Church counts for a great deal in Hungarian life. On Sundays almost everyone living within reach of a place of worship goes to Mass or the Protestant service, as the case may be. Especially in the country districts, the religious ceremonies are the chief occasions of the year. A very characteristic sight in Catholic districts is a long procession, consisting of most of the population of an entire village, walking slowly along the road, led by their priests and carrying banners with religious symbols. This going in procession is known as 'Búcsú' (literally 'farewell').

Hungary is a country of mixed religions, among which the Roman Catholic has the largest number of followers and holds, in most respects, the leading place. As has already been told, Hungary was con-

directs the work of the organs immediately subordinate to it. 642* 645

2) The Ministers direct the branches of state administration entrusted to them and the work of the organs immediately subordinate to them, in accordance with the laws and the decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers.

3) In the execution of their duties the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers are empowered to issue decrees, which may not, however, infringe the laws of the People's Republic or the decrees made by the Presidential Council of the People's Republic or its Council of Ministers. Such decrees must be published in the official gazette.

Article 27.

1) The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to Parliament and must render regular accounts of its work to that body.

2) The Chairman of the Council of Ministers (or his Deputy) and its members are individually responsible for their actions and conduct. A special law regulates the implementation of this responsibility.

3) Any member of Parliament may put to the Council of Ministers, its Chairman or members, questions relating to any matter within the competence of the persons named and such questions must be answered by them in the House of Parliament.

Article 28.

1) The Council of Ministers may take measures on any matter touching state administration either directly or through one of its members.

2) The Council of Ministers is empowered to take under its own immediate control any branch of the state administration and can set up special organs for this purpose.

SECTION FIVE

The Local Organs of State Power.

Article 29.

1) For purposes of administration the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic is divided up into counties, districts, towns and boroughs. Larger towns 642* 631

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and cities may be subdivided into smaller administrative units.

2) Changes in the territorial jurisdiction of the various local administrative organs can be made by the Council of Ministers.

Article 30.

1) The local organs of state administration are the county council, the district council, the town council, the borough council and the town precinct council.

2) The members of the councils are elected by the voters in the area in question, for a term of four years in accordance with the principles established in connection with the election of members of Parliament.

3) The members of the local councils can be recalled by their constituents in accordance with the law.

Article 31.

1) The local councils exercise their administrative functions in their area of jurisdiction in accordance with the constitutionally created laws, decrees and other enactments and within the limits defined by their superior organs.

2) Local councils:

a) direct the economic, social and cultural activities in their area;

b) prepare the local economic plan and budget and supervise their fulfilment;

c) enforce the laws and the regulations made by superior organs;

d) direct and supervise the activities of the state administrative and executive organs subordinate to them;

e) ensure the maintenance of public order and the protection of public property;

f) protect the rights of the workers;

g) direct and supervise the activities of economic enterprises of a local character;

h) give support to the co-operative societies of the workers;

i) deal with all matters within their competence as defined by a valid enactment.

3) Local councils can issue regulations within the area of their jurisdiction; but such regulations must not infringe the laws, decree-laws, or decrees issued by the Council of Ministers, the Ministers, or a superior

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council. The orders issued by local councils must be promulgated according to the local custom.

4) Local councils can annul or modify the orders, decisions or measures of the councils subordinate to them, if such orders, decisions or measures infringe the constitution or a constitutionally created enactment.

Article 32.

1) The local councils exercise their functions in close contact with the population, ensure the active participation of the workers in the work of local government and encourage initiative and vigilance on their part.

2) Local councils must give an account of their activities to their constituents not less than twice every year.

Article 33.

1) The executive and administrative organs of the local councils are the Executive Committees, which they elect from among their own members.

2) The Executive Committee is presided over by a Chairman. Its business is conducted by a Secretary subordinate to the Chairman. The Chairman and his Deputy or Deputies, and the Secretary are elected by the Executive Committee from among its own members.

3) The Executive Committees are directly responsible to the local councils and to the Executive Committees of the superior councils. In their activities they must comply with the directives of the organs of state administration.

4) Local councils have the right to recall the Executive Committees as a whole or any of their members.

Article 34.

The organs of state administration may set up special departmental organs outside the local councils. Such special organs receive their general directives from the higher organs of state administration but in their immediate local activities are subordinate to the local Executive Committee.

Article 35.

Detailed regulations relating to the activities of the local councils and executive committees are the subject of a special Act of Parliament.